

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "CHINA."

The Contract Packet "CHINA" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov., until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 1st Dec., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 1st Dec.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 1st Dec. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid. Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible; but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees" when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance I, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payments for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 9 P.M. on the 30th inst.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, November 20, 1868. — del

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward, Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz.—

For sums not exceeding £2, 12
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 24
" 55 " 2 " 42
" 27 " 210 " 48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical "Lists" of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee, if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Ridington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the name of the persons composing it, such as "Caron Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other place than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be indorsed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the now Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment

Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

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11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
HONGKONG, JUNE 6, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., HONGKONG.

Medical Referees, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA.
HONGKONG, JUNE 6, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coal in Mines, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to,

ARNOLD KARBERG & CO.
AGENTS HONGKONG & CANTON.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 4, 1868.

GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
HONGKONG, MARCH 6, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,283,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & CO.
HONGKONG, JUNE 21, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
HONGKONG, JULY 27, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNOLD KARBERG & CO.
HONGKONG, JULY 27, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of TAMSHU and KELUNG, are prepared to grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE at current rates.

DODD & CO.
TAMQUAN, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of TAMSHU and KELUNG, are prepared to grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
HONGKONG, OCTOBER 14, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
HONGKONG, DECEMBER 26, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBL, LIVINGSTON & CO.
HONGKONG, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, the House and Offices, No. 4, Cough Street, lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON & Co.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.

A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.

Apply to ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE Houses on Pedder's Hill, each containing Four Rooms, with out-houses attached. Water and Gas laid.

For particulars apply to

H. PESTUNJEV SETNA, At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMAJE & Co's Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st proximo that handsome and eligible house in Mosquo Terrace, presently occupied by J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq., and formerly by Dr. KANE.

Apply to J. GERRARD, Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

TO LET.

THE whole of the upper part of the house on Pedder's Wharf, at present occupied by the Undersigned.

Possession on the 15th Proximo.

THOS. HUNT & Co., Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 cwt. of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to J. F. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET

RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of the Hill, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to MR. BARRINGTON, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the Dangers in the Harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the Rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.: to mark the Starboard side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoy only. The Port side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoy Chequered or vertically striped with White, and Middle Grounds by horizontally striped Buoy.

KELLEY SPIT.—North end formerly marked by a striped Buoy, is now marked by a Red Buoy.

COKER BOATS—formerly marked by a Red Buoy are now marked by a vertically striped Red and White Buoy. This Buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E. S. E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard Vessels against ledges of Rock with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to the Port side when entering the Harbour.

The shoalest patch or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating Beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROCK.—In North port of Harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped Buoy.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a Flag boat or floating Beacon.

For particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.

4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison's Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to THOMAS WALLACE, East Point Godown.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.

For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co., Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Office, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to JOHN BURD & Co., Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s, Hongkong, December 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent £28 per month.

Apply at the Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

INTIMATIONS.

NOW Publishing, a series of Photographic Views of Hongkong, Canton and Macao, Characteristic Groups etc., etc., by the Undersigned; about 150 Photographs to select from.

In sets of 50 mounted, price, \$30.

" " 25 " 20.

" " 60 unmounted, " 25.

" " 25 " 15.

FLOYD & Co., Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price \$20.

10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12.

20 do do 10 by 8.

4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the DRAGON PROCESSION.

Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

COALS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal Steamers on the most reasonable terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

Intimations.

C H U T - S I N G ,
SAIL MAKER,
Endicott Lane,
No. 46, UPSTAIRS.

English and American Canvas of the best
Brands constantly on Hand.
Hongkong, July 13, 1868.

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Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

COALS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal Steamers on the most reasonable terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

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Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

NOTICE.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine published in England or The United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their

THE CHINA MAIL.

Shipping.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The first class French ship
"LA PLATA",
Mast, of 444 tons re-
gister.
For particulars, apply to
EDWARD DEGENAER,
Hongkong, November 2, 1868.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"MIKADO," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, November 16, 1868. no22

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignee, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex. "Donat," 1st January, 1868.

B. 631. 1 Case Paper.

Ex. "Hoopy," 31st October, 1868.

VO. 827. 1 Arms.

PC. 850. 1 Books.

LF. 235. 1 Books.

C. BERTHARD,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

M. JOHN ALEXANDER SANDILANDS is
authorized to sign our firm per
procuration.

R. MCGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, November 12, 1868. if

NOTICE.
WE have this day established a Branch
of our Firm at HICCO and OBACCA.
WAGHTELS GROOS & CO.

Nagasaki, September 20, 1868. 16de

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.

Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last.

Mr. TOBIAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET
OLMERTED and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GRAY are
authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.

OLYMPIAN & CO.

Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.

S. L. PHLEPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
R. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE
is authorized to sign our Firm per
procuration, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & CO.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. R. HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & CO.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& CO.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
HE Undersigned will from this date trans-
act a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS
at this port under the firm of C. D. WIL-
LIAMS & CO.

C. D. WILLIAMS.
Hongkong, November 2, 1868. 16de

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAES BUDDE
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

DOCKS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take
notice that the seventh call of Fifty
Dollars on the new Stock of the above
named Company is due on the 1st Decem-
ber next, and will be payable at the office of
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, where receipts for the pay-
ment thereof will be granted by the
Managing Director.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum
per annum will be charged after the above
date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 2, 1868. del

FOOCHEW GRANITE FLOORRED
DOCK.

The Dock has been in full working
order for the last four years. Length
300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of
water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet,
height 14 feet. The Dock, in ordinary tides
runs dry to the blocks and is pumped out
by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of
coopering, &c., &c., apply to

T. D. TILTINGHST, Esq., Messrs De Sil-
ver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Bow & Co.;
Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the
powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG."
Vessels requiring the services of this Tug
either from Matsou (where a splendid an-
chorage will be found during the S. W.
monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can ob-
tain them at moderate rates, on application
to

JOHN C. SKYE,
Manager,
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

DOCK.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPoa, LIMITED.

The Company respectfully call the at-
tention of Ship Owners, Consig-
nees and Masters of Vessels, to their Es-
tablishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for
the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Ves-
sels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the
only Dock in the harbour,—a Granite
Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to
admit Ships of 350 feet in length, and
drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights,
Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery
works, and everything necessary for the
Repair of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Ship-
yard by the side of the Hongkong Dock,
and are ready to contract for the construction
of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four
Docks, in which they will take Ships at
reduced rates.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN,"
will be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or
berth them, at reasonable rates.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.

Or to

A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works,

Company's Office, Hong Kong Hotel Building,

Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"MIKADO," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, November 16, 1868. no22

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DENTS.
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ON SUNDAYS
MORNING, 11
A.M. After-
R. Beach, M.A.
Rev. D. B.
11 A.M.; Even-

CHAPEL.—(Ser-
vices 10 o'clock—
noon 3 o'clock)

CATHEDRAL.—Walling-
ton, P.P.
6, 1st Mass;
with Sermon
Mass with Ser-
Rev. T. Borghini,
in Chinese;
Benedict;

CHAPEL.—Spring
at 7, Mass with
the Rev. F. Yaw.
Reformatory,
Services at
Services in
Pastor E. Klitzke,
past 10 A.M., in
ounding House,
ing Service, at
GOGUE.—Queen's
at 4 P.M. every

MAIL.

NOV. 21, 1868.

HONGKONG.
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We cannot conclude without a word
of comment upon the case of Mr.
Shatswell, who was charged with caus-
ing the death of a Chinese boatman
under circumstances familiar to our
readers. The same adherence to the
letter of the law which has led to the
remarks in the case of the Chinese
murderers, was exhibited in this case; and
the Acting Attorney General has
the satisfaction of knowing that so
strongly was his view of the case
disapproved that many have voluntar-
ily offered to contribute to release a
man, who had no claims upon their
sympathy either as a countryman or
acquaintance, simply to mark their sense
of the failure of real justice which ensues
when its letter rather than its spirit
is acted upon. We can scarcely hope that
public disapproval will effect a reform,
but we can at least give it all the promi-
nence which it demands.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—Captain E.
Wood, in command of the schooner *Prince*,
reports having run into breakers May 12th,
in lon. 166deg. 55min. W., and lat. 56deg.
25min. N., in a gale of wind from the S.
W., barometer marking 28 and six tenths.
The ship runs N.W. and S.E., and gave
eight fathoms water when Captain Wood
sounded, close to the south end of the
breakers. Captain Thomas Long, when in
command of the brig *Zoe*, reported the
north end of the shoal in 57 deg. 15min.
N., and about north-west from Captain
Wood's position. The shoal is laid down

LOCAL.

A WARRANT has been issued at the instance of Mr. Thomsett, for the apprehension of a coolie broker who refused to obey a summons for an alleged breach of the emigration regulations of this port. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case to be able to express any opinion on it, nor should we do so, if it were only partially before the bench; but it is very gratifying to find that the emigration officer is on the look out for violations of the law relating to emigrants.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held at the Government offices to-day. Present:—Major General Brunner (Governor), Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Acting Colonial Treasurer, Acting Attorney General, and Hons. W. Keswick and J. B. Taylor. The minutes of the previous meeting, having been read, the Ordinance "to assimilate the laws of this Colony respecting treasonable offences to the law of the United Kingdom" was read a second time and passed. Some discussion ensued as to the necessity or advisability of publishing a proclamation in the *Gazette* touching the matter; but as H. E. the Governor had made a practice of so doing, it was deemed better to do so. It was simply a question of whether ordinances should be made law by proclamation, or simply by the act of the Council; while H. E. preferred the former. The ordinance was numbered 15 of 1868; and the Council adjourned sine die.

LOVERS of Photography constantly ask by what means they can be preserved. Great care is taken in recent years, especially by the substitution of paper for glass, the prints on paper possess the defect of fading after a few years' exposure. Various varnishes have been proposed, but most of them are failure. A new process called enameeling has however been brought out, and of this Mr. Floyd has sent us a specimen. We are of course unable to assert that it will last, especially as the process is kept a secret. But judging from appearance it would seem to be admirably adapted to meet the prevailing want of rendering pictures undestructible by time for a considerable period. We shall watch the development of the new art with some interest and may state that the appearance of an "enameled" card is totally different from that of a varnished one.

FROM a report on the present condition of the Chinese in Victoria (Australia) it appears that there are about 20,000 Chinese resident in that colony, being a decrease of about 55 per cent since 1859. Of this number, about 18,000 are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in mining pursuits. The remainder are chiefly employed as miners of agricultural labourers, and a few as professional men. With few exceptions, they are said to be in poor circumstances, and as soon as they make any money they return to their native country. One portion of the report, which is divided into four parts, refers to the gambling and other vicious propensities of the Chinese, and the best means for their suppression. The Chinese interpreters and the regulations of the Ballarat Chinese Society, recommending flagging with the ratten or the strap, as the best way to put a stop to gambling. [No one has yet suggested that gambling should be licensed by the government of the colony and made profitable for revenue.]

ANOTHER pifler, of the carpentering persuasion, employed at the Union Dock, was caught yesterday evening leaving the premises with a piece of iron wrapped up in canvas; and Mr. Goodlacke rewarded his adventurous disposition by imposing hard labor for four months.

Another pifler, of the carpentering persuasion, employed at the Union Dock, was caught yesterday evening leaving the premises with a piece of iron wrapped up in canvas; and Mr. Goodlacke rewarded his adventurous disposition by imposing hard labor for four months.

THE system or trick amongst thieves of passing stolen property to confederates appears either to be on the increase, or the ruse is being less successful than former.

A District Watchman met an unemployed chair-cooler on the Praha yesterday evening carrying a basket of China ware, and stopped him, upon which the cooler threw down the basket and at once ran away.

The D. W. caught him, however, and the owners of the property were forthcoming shortly after.—George Zeron, a gentleman travelling in the Italian frigate *Princesse Ololide*, identifying the goods and basket as some he purchased yesterday evening, and lost by means of a thief's dexterity. The prisoner was not the man who stole the crockery, however; and prisoner pleaded that he had got the goods to carry to West Point for six cents, though he could not say at what house he was to deposit them. Mr. Gray, Gaol Warden, inserted an element into the case which sadly disturbed the prisoner; he had been in Gaol for unlawful possession. He (prisoner) was accordingly sent to hard labor for four months, and ordered to provide six months security in \$100.

ANOTHER nice little game illustrative of

the honesty or otherwise of some of those

connected with the Police Force, was

Mr. May to-day, in a case where a police

cock and a loking interpreter (Chee Chong Foo and Soo Afo) were charged with hav-

ing obtained money under false pretences.

It would seem that the prisoners had in-

tended evidently to start a lucrative busi-

ness in the way of "squeezing" amongst

the boating population of the village of

Yow-na-tee, Kowloon. From the evidence

it appears that the cook had conducted the

most of the little business, as the confeder-

ate much less likely to be found out than

the constable. Mr. Foley, farmer and spe-

cial constable at Yow-na-tee, his former ser-

geant of police, seems to make himself

very useful in detecting irregularities in the

Hillside peninsula which he now assists to

cultivate; and he is the medium through

which this system of "squeezing" has been

brought to light. The squeezing lever used

was the custom, which is practised by

the boating people of breaking their boats;

and this the prisoners sought to form the basis

of a sort of black-mail or boat or beach dues.

This tax or levy was done and paid, but obtained after

difficulty; on the ground (creditable to the

Europeans) that "many sergents and in-

spectors had stopped them, but never asked

for money," and the only ground upon

which this squeeze was given any colour

was the fact that the Police Sergeant at

Kowloon ordered the boats on the Beach to

be cleaned up, which order had been con-

tinued into the clearing away of the boats

altogether.—Charles Wassom, the ser-

geant in charge of Kowloon Station, said

that first prisoner was his servant, and that

he had given the order concerning the

cleansing of the beach through Afo, the

loring Interpreter (who is 2nd defendant).

The Sergeant said further that he had

never authorized any one to demand or ask

on some Russian charts, but on no others, to Captain Wood's or Captain Long's know-
ledge, and they both consider the about
dangerous.—*Panama Star.*

TODAY'S POLICE.

Mr. Goodlacke on the Bench

Another instance of the peculiar adaptability of the Sikh Force for the defence of policemen was brought forward. Man A, a water-carrier, (who appeared with a bloody platz) was charged by Sikh P. C. 247 for wasting water at the Hydrant at the foot of the Mosque, in Caine Road. No. 347 stated that many persons were drawing water at the hydrant, and that prisoner was wasting the water, his buckets being full. Being under orders to prevent water being wasted, he told prisoner to take himself and his buckets off, motioning with his staff as he did so. He did not strike the prisoner, and the water-carrier came by the gash on the forehead in consequence of a fall on the ground while running away. They both went to the Station, prisoner alleging that he (witness) had struck him with the staff.—Miss Lelia De Luz, who lives in Aberdeen Street, stated that prisoner (her servant) came to her house this morning with the constable, crying, and bleeding from the face. The constable admitted having beaten the coolie because he wasted the water, and offered half a dollar to settle the matter and prevent his being charged. The liberal offer was refused, and Miss Lelia complained at the Central Station.—Prisoner having a good cause against the constable followed the usual rule of Celestials and upset his case accordingly by exaggerations and unblushing falsehoods. He said he was beaten more than once, and his head was smashed in by the Sikh's baton.—The Sikh bore admitted that he struck the coolie, and then offered him fifty cents to keep quiet.—Mr. Creagh having given the Sikh a somewhat indifferent character, and an European constable having stated that the Sikh had no business at the hydrant at all, his Worship said that the constable had no doubt used his staff in a brutal manner, and in a way he had no right to use it. For having been away from his post, he had no doubt the proper authorities would deal with him; for the present unprovoked assault upon the Chinaman, he would punish the prisoner by a fine of \$5, or fourteen days' hard labour. (The fine was afterwards reduced to \$2, or fourteen days' hard labour.)—As the prisoner had been knocked on the head, the Magistrate said he would not punish him any further; but he cautioned him against wasting water in future. It was very strange, however, that he would not tell the truth in a matter so plain. Discharged.

A SCOUNDREL of the unemployed coolie connection, named Chun Kit Choi, was seen this morning to steal an umbrella from a Chinaman in the Canton Steamers Wharf, and less to the crowd, presumably to a confederate. Prisoner was spoken of as a bad character who had been over and over again turned away from the post; and his Worship consequently gave him one month's hard labor and ordered him to hold his knee with his hand. The constable had no doubt his nature was a peculiarly exposed to temptation, of which he dreaded the fascination, because he knew too well how terribly powerful it was. When he became a convert, however, to the grand doctrines of salvation by faith—involving the evangelical views of justification, regeneration, sanctification, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, all through faith in Christ—the whole system of his heretical philosophy was abandoned at once. He became a preacher of faith and a student of Paul. His ritualism was struck at its root with a mortal blow, and from that moment began to wither away. A number of old and long customary prejudices and predilections—habits of thought and feeling which had become second nature—still clung to him for a while, but these dropped off one by one, until scarcely a vestige of them was left. All the irregularities of the Methodist leader; his renunciation of Church bigotry and exclusiveness; his partial, but progressive and fundamental separation from a church which imposed shackles on his evangelical activities, and frowned upon his converts; and in the ultimate separation, in due sequence, of the church he had founded from the church in which he had nurtured; all these results were involved in this change. It is this which made the difference between Wesley and Newman. The latter had remained justified by faith, and plunged into apostolic succession and therefore into apostolical succession; while the former had renounced apostolical succession, therefore his people are a separate people from the Church of England.

London Quarterly Review.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHINA MAIL.

for money on account of any order concerning the boats at the Yow-na-tee village.

First defendant was formerly in the Water Police—Inspector Daly, who apprehended defendants and had charge of the case, asked for a remand, which was granted accordingly.

WESLEY'S PHILOSOPHICAL BIAS.

An Oxford Churchman he was a sensible, but conscientious, ritualist, seeking for salvation by rites, and in sacraments, and through good works; an individual thinker, contributing to his own intelligence and reflection to the building up of doctrine, he was, with the whole bent of his bias and to the utmost of his logical power, a philosopher. Low himself, when he was at his best, before he had developed his own mystical philosophy, had pronounced a remarkable sentence on Wesley, when his disciple, which Wesley never forgot, and which he found occasion emphatically to bring up in his recollection after years. "I see where your mistakes lies. You would have a philosophical religion; but there can be no such thing. So far as you add philosophy to religion, just so far you spoil it." And when Bulwer was striving to bring Wesley to the simplicity that is in Christ, he used to insist and exclaim: "My brother, my brother! that philosophy of time must be purged away" (*excedunt est iste philosophia sua*). This tendency to philosophy remained with Wesley to the end. Some of his sermons derived from it a depth and richness of thought which amply fit the philosophic faculty and bias of the writer. Such, for instance, is that fine sermon on "The Original of the Law." Many an occasional pieces, published in his magazine (*the Armenian Magazine*) and elsewhere, showed the guard which he put upon his own thoughts.

SWINDLING IN NEW YORK.—A correspond-

ent of an American paper says:—

"RASCALITY is, at present, in high vogue here.

The last instance divulged is that of a rogue

carried on the business of no less than

five or six insurance companies, all in his

own person. Several of them were of the

most specious names—"The Merchants,"

"The Mariners," "The Manufacturers,"

etc. It was only when he was going into

other trade, such as "The Builders,"

"The Brick-layers," "The Carpenters,"

that he was found out; and he then "ab-
dicated" or made himself scarce, leaving assets

to the amount of three-quarters of a dollar,

to satisfy policies which he had issued to the

extent of several millions. In the neighbor-

ing city of Philadelphia, another swindler,

or

"conscience," "consciousness," "ought," and "ought not." These words are full of difficulty and apparent contradiction, but must be grappled with in the outset by the honest casuist, the subject of casuistry being the conscience. To that subject, accordingly, the present course is strictly confined. The treatment of it is just what any reader moderately well acquainted with Mr. Maurice's other books, particularly his *Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy*, would look for. It will be found disappointing, even exasperating, to many classes of readers, notwithstanding all its wealth and picturesque ness of illustration—by those who are in search of views, opinions, information, a system of philosophy. Mr. Maurice is a casuist who will lay down for us no rules of conscience, who refuses to chew their food for pupils, or to keep them in philosophic leading-strings or parabolamata. They must be roused to do the work, to win each step themselves. "The conscience asks for laws, not rules; for freedom, not chains; for education, not suppression." These blessings, according to Mr. Maurice, it is the casuist's business to aid students in seeking and acquiring, but they must be, themselves the seekers and acquirers. If there was any pupil in the Cambridge lecture-room drawn there, not by the more desire to do well in the Moral Science Tripos, or to have his ears and intellect pleasantly tickled and excited, but to seek knowledge in the highest field open to man, he can scarcely have failed to gain such help as this. If he does not in due course become aware of certain facts in this field of knowledge, reached by analogous processes to those the physical student uses, facts of infinite importance to himself as a man, and more sure than day and night, it will not be the fault of his teacher. That there are no pupils of this stamp in our day we must take leave to doubt, though all the wise men in the world should assure us from their own observation (many indeed do) that there is no longer any trace in modern society of that state of an inadmissibleぶり than, we sound of that passionate cry for deliverance, which has been a characteristic of men hitherto.

We have no space to notice in any detail the several lines of experimental thought (if we may be allowed the expression) by which Mr. Maurice would lead his readers to examine current philosophical systems and theories. Whether the conscience is a faculty, or what else; whether in all men, or only in some men; whether it makes its own standard; what place it can hold under Mr. Bentham's theory that "Nature has placed mankind under the government of two sovereign masters, pleasure and pain," under Mr. Bain's, that "punishment is the commencement of that state of mind recognized under the name of conscience," and that this conscience is to be trained by punishment till it conforms itself to the standards of society; whether conscience must be ruled by the brain, or the nervous system, or the uniform action of motives—the influence of education in crushing or awakening the conscience, these are amongst the questions which we shall have to face for ourselves, and in facing which we cannot choose but become conscious of what is passing in ourselves, if we will use the book as the author desires that we should. If we are asked impatiently what, after all, is Mr. Maurice's own theory? What proof can he possibly give that it is at all truer or better than Bentham's, Bain's, or that of any other man who has thought on these questions? We can only answer that he has no theory or system. He states certain facts which he tells us are common to every man. You and I, who have them, there is also in you and in me a living guide, teacher, de liverer, to whom that "in you" and me which says "ought" and "ought not" can turn. "Ah, at last we catch you!" we can hear impatient readers exclaim. "You are endeavouring to impose on us as a philosophical inquiry the pleading of a Christian priest for the doctrine of the indwelling Spirit." Again we can only answer, "Read, and see. Were Socrates, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, Christians? They are the chief witnesses." Mr. Maurice no doubt holds that the teaching of Christ explains, supplements, binds together the experience of the "truest and greatest men of all times and faiths, but the method of his book did not require that he should rely or insist on this, and he has not done so.

"We know too well how careless of all such questions the present generation is. We admit, to our sorrow and our shame, that the number of students who care to know anything of what is going on in themselves is probably even smaller than those who insist on satisfying themselves that there are coconuts in chalk. But there are signs that the time of this indifference is passing away, and that here and there Englishmen are again ready to inquire whether moral knowledge, like physical, does it less not admit of degrees? Whether the true and false have not been from the earliest times intermingled in the one as in the other? Whether in the one as in the other the steps are not given to the honest and patient seeker? To any such this book on the conscience will be very welcome.

We started from Professor Huxley's challenge in his late lecture, and must conclude by stating in, we trust equally well-weighted words, that this honest and truth-seeking reader of Mr. Maurice's lectures may fairly reply to him:—"When the man who should know not only the true history of the bit of chalk which every carpenter carries about in his breeches' pocket, but the true history of every globe he whose old shell has gone to make the chalk, has pursued his investigations till he has mastered every other branch of physical science, has satisfied himself of the precise moment when our race first appeared on the scene, and has learned all that philosophy can teach of our brains and nervous system—if he wishes to have any true conception whatever of man's relation to this wonderful universe, after he has thought out his knowledge he will just have to begin with the inquiry, what am I? and to pursue that inquiry with all the patience and courage of the scientific man in regions more real and awful than any he has yet explored. The masters of physical science (in reverence and gratitude for whose work we will yield to no one) may if they please take a leaf out of the book of certain so-called theologians in their treatment of the student of moral science, but in so doing they will be false to their own principles, and while the world stands and man remains upon it, will never persuade him that his knowledge is to be limited by the things which he can see, and taste, and handle."

A TRUE TALE OF HAZARA WARFARE.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

As you are aware, Brigadier General Lumunden, Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, is here at present, on a visit to the Vicere. The gallant Brigadier ranks first amongst the not few splendid soldiers who have, in many a fight practically acquired a mastery of the tactics and strategy of Punjab frontier warfare. He was about the first, perhaps the very first British officer, to find himself engaged in that arduous species of conflict. As early as 1846 or 1847, when but a lieutenant, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, to emot the part of a sort of roving pacificator Commissioner in that very Hazara, outside the north-west corner of which, General Wilde's force is now operating, but which, at that time, was neither British nor Sikh territory, having on the peace of 1846, been made over with Cashmere to Maharajah Golab Singh. Associated with Lieutenant Lumunden was a young civilian, Mr. Vans Agnew (subsequently so foully murdered at Mooltan); and the duties allotted to those officers, were to the young lieutenant, the military pacification, to the civilian, the civil organization of wild Hazara, whose Pathan chiefs had, up to then, practically denied every effort of the Sikhs to effectively control them, and had, in 1845, risen and expelled the Khalsa officials and troops from their con-

tinence. Lieutenant Lumunden had under him a rather respectable force as far as numbers, and—I must add—fighting qualities, were concerned. It consisted of a regiment or more of Maharajah Golab Singh's infantry, almost to a man, *Dogra* Sikhs. With this force he had had more than one successful encounter with the tribes of Hazara, and at the time to which your correspondent more especially refers, was following up a large gathering of clansmen on whom he had inflicted a severe defeat. This class did not endure long; for the clansmen, known as every instant of the country to be them, soon contrived to gain a most formidable position, where, as they well knew, they could make an effectual stand against their young and gallant pursuers.

And a spur of real vantage-ground indeed, was that they had selected it as an isolated mass of nearly naked rock more than musket shot from the nearest of the neighbouring heights. In shape of a truncated cone, its sides were still so steep as to make it seem rather a vast oblong block of cyclopean workmanship, than the pointless, plateau-shouldered up-shoot of primordial stone it was. Its level brow afforded ample fighting room for hundreds of them, but to gain that slightly soil-clad plateau, the stormers would have to ascend, in Indian file, one or more of the half-dozen winding foot tracks that serpined up the steep sides, no track wide enough for two men abreast, yet each and all, as here and there they sprang, as it were, from one alternation of slope to another, forcing themselves through little natural passes of rock, such as a single Pathan, sword in hand, might successfully hold against scores of Dogras, advancing, the latter would have to advance, one by one. It was on the plateaued summit of this eminence that Lieutenant Lumunden found his worst, but by no means dispirited opponents waiting, not to give battle, but to grapple with their baffled pursuers, much as the Russian Archduke at Cronstadt did at the British Admiral.

"If they'd only come down," the Lieutenant may be supposed to have, rather unpleasingly, emminated:

"It they'd only try to come up," the Pathans may similarly be conjectured to have, though in much better humour, concluded out.

And, in truth, to all appearances, the chaps had fairly checked their pursuers. The latter were "in light marching order" as regarded Commisariats supplies, and well the jeering Pathans knew that if they but stuck to their plateau, a few days would see the lieutenant obliged to say to his Dogras:—"To the right about—back to a more friendly neighbourhood where we will, at least, be able to obtain food for money." And then would't there have been joy and exultation on that well-garrisoned hill top! Wouldn't the light soil have resounded with gleesome stamping of feet and jazal beats, and the air ring, and ring again, with the crowing—superbly malicious and abusive—of more than a thousand shrill Pathan throats!

And when the Lieutenant's force had actually turned their faces eastwards and marched, would't there have been a mad excited rush of human demons down those steep hill sides, to hang upon the skirts of the retiring Dogras, to harass and annoy them, to hamstring, hock torture, and slay every wounded or footeate man, who might lag behind the main body, or be abandoned by him a Lumunden to act as pacifier.

"Wal! wal! who ever saw the like! Who can come up to the Sahib?"

Nevertheless, Hazara had eventually to take from Golab Singh, and made our own of, as we could not always afford him a Lumunden to act as pacifier.

But though Lieutenant Lumunden and his friend, the noble but ill-fated Vans Agnew, saw plainly enough that to storm the hill, was to their force an impossibility, neither one or the other was inclined to give it up."

In the gloaming of the second or third evening, the two friends, looking up at the hill, are said to have conversed somewhat to the following purport—

"There they are down the hill side to cook as usual!"

"Yes," said the soldier, "they descend every evening about half way. They are obliged to do so at get at the springs in the hill side; for though there are some cultivated plots, or what last week were such, on the plateau, there is not a drop of water to be had there."

"If we could but get between them and the plateau while they are thus engaged!"

"I've been thinking of that, but it may be feasible; let's see if it can be managed."

And in less than a quarter of an hour there stood in the little tent of the two friends three or four of the Gulkars, or aboriginal cultivators of Hazara—men who hate their conquerors and oppressors, the Pathans, whose roya they nevertheless are. These Gulkars were from the highest village, and had been specially summoned.

"There," said the lieutenant, pointing to a little pile of the Malwa—bit gold morsels on the table, "that shall be yours if you do one slight service for me."

The poor, unpolished children of misery thus addressed, would have cut the throats of their own fathers for half the money before them, but they merely shamed, and said:—

"They were the Ameer's slaves!"

"Well, then," continued the Lieutenant, "I want you to carry a bugler of mine, in disguise safely up to the top of that hill outside of which your good Pathan friends have spent the last few days. It must be done at once; and you can manage it, for you know the paths, and if ever seen,

would not become objects of suspicion. You must also carry up a few things with you; but remember, should the bugler come to harm by treachery, your lives, I or the Pathans, will assuredly have."

It became a bargain, and the next step was to send to the native colonel of the Dogras, an order to bring a bugler to the tent. His commandantship promptly appeared accompanied as directed.

"But what does the Sahib want the bugler to do?"

The hill top project was explained.

"Oh, the," said the native commandant, "you can't have this bugler; he's a good one, the best I have; but there's another, a bugler you can have and welcome."

In a few seconds the buglers had been substituted for the good duty bugler, and were duly disguised by the Gulkars. He carried with him his instrument: but each of the Gulkars bore in a wrapper of one kind or other, five or six little earthen pots (*poties*) well rammed with gunpowder. The whole party had their instructions given them, and seemed to really enjoy the taste of the dangerous fuses they were about to essay. Their orders were to creep up, unseen if possible; one of the foot-tracks to the plateau, where on the signal of a rocket from the lieutenant's camp, they were to explode all the "bombs," the bugler the same time blowing with all the might of his lungs, the "Assembly," "Double," "Charge," and every other "call" without cessation.

The Ning Young Company was formed in 1853 by the separation from what was then called the Sz Yap Company. Its members are from a populous district west of Macao, bordering on the sea-coast and stretching inland. Their house is a three-story brick edifice, on Broadway, between Kearny and Dupont. They report twenty-seven thousand arrivals, thirteen thousand two hundred departures, and one thousand deaths. The company consists of the immigrants from the three districts which embrace Macao and the country lying between it and the districts represented in the San Yap Company.

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The Hop Wo Company was formed in 1852 by a separation from the Sz Yap.

They occupy a rented building on Commercial street.

They report seventeen thousand arrivals, eight thousand two hundred departures, and about three hundred deaths.

Entrance and other fees of five dollars and fifty cents.

The Palash Jews are distributed over the vast table land which extends from the southern shore of the Taezzi to the Blue river. Their complexion is more or less black, but they have not the physical type of the Negro. They retain a deep and pathetic attachment to the Holy Land.

Beans, broad, —

Long, —

French, —

Stringed, —

Green Peas, in the Shell, —

Tomatoes, —

Asparagus, —

Chili, Dried, —

Green, —

Garlic, —

inger, —

Curry Stuff, —

Pumpkins, —

Large Onions, Bombay, —

Green Onions, —

Shalots, —

Pumpkins, —

Cucumbers, —

Egg Plant, —

Water Cress, —

Mushroom, Dried, —

Okras, —

English Turnips, —

Radishes, —

Green Sprouts, —

Fruits.

Mandarin Oranges, —

Coolie Oranges, —

Lemons, —

Pineapples, —

Pineapples, —

Pears, Canton, —

Lichees, Dried, —

Plums, —

Cocoanuts, —

Pomegranates, —

Plantains, —

Wompees, —

Chestnuts, —

Walnuts, —

Mangosteens, —

Pearns, —

Tamarinds, —

Almonds, —

Currents, —

Raisins, —

Bananas, —

Peaches, —

Mango Melons, —

Watermelons, —

Grapes, —

Strawberries, —

Nanking Pears, —

Poking Pears, —

Commoor Pears, —

Winter Pears, —

Ground Nuts, —

Hazel-nuts, —

Loguants, —

Pigs, Dried, —

Dates, —

Prunes Dried, —

Darrambolas, —

Jack Fruit, —

Plume, Water, —

Limes, —

Custard Apples, —

Rose Apples, —

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Miscellaneous.



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The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its manifold good effects and wonderful cure, while Medical men extol its virtues most extenuatingly, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.

Chorea, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cough, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

THE MEDICAL OPINION.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, Vice-Chancellor of the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery.

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Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports

(Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Chorea in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mr. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases."

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